



To the Honourable the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeſſes, in Parliament aſſembled.

THE SEVENTH REPORT of the COMMISSIONERS appointed to examine, take, and ſtate, the PUBLIC ACCOUNTS of the Kingdom.

THE act of the laſt ſeſſion of Parliament, for continuing and amending the act of the preceding ſeſſion, by which we were firſt appointed, having, by a particular clause, "au- thorized and empowered us to examine the ſeveral accounts of extraordinary ſervices incurred and not provided for by Parliament, which have been laid before the Houſe of Com- mons ſince the firſt of January 1776;" we conſidered that clause not as imperative upon us, to ſtop ſhort in the purſuit we were at that time engaged in, under the authority of the former act, and to proceed immediately to the examination of theſe accounts; but rather as the designation of a ſubject, ſelected from among the numerous objects committed to us in general terms by the firſt act, as the poſt for that conſideration, after we ſhould have completed the enquiries we were then purſuing. Thoſe enquiries being finiſhed, we have, in obedience to the intention of the Legislature, thus ſignified to us, directed our attention to the accounts of the extraordinary ſervices incurred and not provided for by Parliament, which have been laid before the Houſe of Commons ſince the 1ſt of January 1776.

In this wide field, where the objects are ſo numerous, ſo various, and ſo complicated, we have, in our choice of the ſubject, been attentive to the public voice, as far as we have been able to collect, and have ſelected for our enquiry, as much ſuſpected of abuſe, that part of the public money granted for the extraordinary ſervices of the army, which had been expended in North America; endeavouring to trace it from its iſſue out of the Exchequer, to the final diſpoſition of it in that country, with a view to diſcover whether any part of it has been, and by what means, intercepted in its paſſage, or diverted in its application.

We entered upon this enquiry, ſenſible of many obvious and diſcouraging difficulties in our way. This money is expended in a diſtant country: The evidence of the material circumſtances of every tranſaction of expenditure is in that country; except where, in a few inſtances, we have had it in our power to apply to an accountant himſelf, who has either paſſed his accounts in the Office of the Auditors of the Impreſt, or brought in his hand his vouchers, fair and regular upon the face of them. By what means then are we to detect, if ſuch there has been, peculation, fraud, or miſapplication?

We admit no charge, againſt perſons abroad, who have no opportunity of being heard in their own defence; and we are cautious that our examination does not lead to ſelf-accuſation. Thus deſtitute of the proper evidence, and with ſo unpromiſing a proſpect before us, we ſet out in ſearch of ſuch materials as we could find, and as the nature and circumſtances of the ſubject would afford.

We extracted from the journals, and from the accounts preſented to the Houſe of Commons, the ſums granted for the extraordinary ſervices of the army every year, from the 1ſt of January 1776, to the 31ſt of December laſt. The total of theſe ſums is 19,502,969 l. 2 s. 8 d.

We obtained, by requeſtion from the Office of the Paymaſter-General of the Forces, an account of the money iſſued to Meſſ. Harley and Drummond, purſuant to his Maſteſty's warrants, for the extraordinary ſervices of his Maſteſty's forces ſerving in North America, during the ſame period. This ſum amounts to 10,083,863 l. 2 s. 6 d.

We proceeded, in the next place, to enquire by what means this money paſſed to North America: Of this we received information from Thomas Neale, Eſq; the agent in London to Meſſ. Harley and Drummond, who are engaged in a contract with Government to make theſe remittances for a commiſſion of one and a half per cent. clear of all fees of office, and expence of tranſportation. All this money paſſes from the Exchequer through the hands of the Paymaſter-General of the Forces, to the remitters, and from them to their agents in North America; who pay it to the Deputy Paymaſter-General of the Forces reſiding in that country. It paſſes from the Exchequer to the remitters, in the following manner:

When the Commander in Chief in North America ſends to the agents a requeſition, ſpecifying a certain ſum to be wanted for the extraordinary ſervices of the army for the enſuing quarter, the agents, in conſequence of this requeſition, draw bills upon the remitters, and tranſmit to them the requeſition, with a liſt of the bills annexed; upon the receipt of which, the remitters apply, by memorial, to the Lords Commiſſioners of the Treſury, for money to extinguish thoſe bills, and receive from them a warrant upon the Paymaſter-General of the Forces for the payment of a ſum upon account, for the uſe of his Maſteſty's forces in North America; this warrant being ſatisfied by the iſſue from the Exchequer to the Paymaſter-General, in conſequence of a Treſury letter, and order of the Auditor, the Paymaſter-General gives to the remitters his draft for it upon the Bank. If the Commander in Chief makes no requeſition, the agents themſelves ſend to the remitters an account of what money will be wanted; and they apply for it to the Treſury, and receive it in like manner from the Paymaſter-General of the Forces.

There are two ways by which this money goes from the remitters into the hands of their agents: The one is by bills thus drawn by them upon the remitters; which bills they receive the value for there, and the remitters diſcharge, when preſented to them in London: The other is by ſending out to them actual caſh; this is done according to ſpecial directions given for that purpoſe by the Lords of the Treſury to the remitters, whenever it becomes neceſſary to ſupport the exchange by encreaſing the quantity of current caſh in the hands of the agents.

Having thus traced this money into the hands of the Deputy Paymaſter-General abroad, our next ſtep was to ſee by what

means, and for what purpoſes, it was taken out of his hands. Lieutenant-General Sir William Howe, late Commander in Chief of his Maſteſty's forces in North America, and Lieutenant-General Earl Cornwallis, ſupplied us with this information.

This money cannot be iſſued by the Deputy Paymaſter-General, without the authority of the Commander in Chief, exerciſed either by himſelf, or by ſome general officer, to whom he has, from neceſſity, delegated that authority. There are certain departments in the army, to the preſiding officers of which is entrulted the expenditure of ſo much of the public money as the ſervice of thoſe ſeveral departments requires, and who are accountable to the Public for all they receive. Theſe officers are the Secretary to the Commander in Chief, the Paymaſter of the Provincial Forces, the Quarter-Maſter-General, the Barrack-Maſter-General, the Commiſſary-General, the Chief Engineer, the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, the Bridge-Maſter, the Purveyor of the Hoſpital, and the Commiſſary of Priſoners.

The Commander in Chief directs money into the hands of theſe accountants, by his warrant to the Deputy Paymaſter-General, requiring him to pay to the officer named, a certain ſum for the purpoſe therein ſpecified. Theſe warrants are of two kinds, temporary and final: The temporary warrant is for money upon account, and granted upon the application of the officer, to enable him to carry on the ſervice: The final warrant is for money to reimburse the officer's expences actually incurred, and mentions that the vouchers are lodged with that officer.

Every quarter, or as ſoon as the ſervice will admit, theſe officers make an abſtract of all the ſums they have expended in their ſeveral departments, during that quarter, diſſected under different heads of expence. Every officer carries his abſtract to the Commander in Chief for his inſpection, and for the purpoſe of being reimbursed the amount of that abſtract. If, upon examination, no objection ariſes to any of the articles, he grants to the officer a final warrant upon the Deputy Paymaſter-General; for the total ſum contained in the abſtract; upon production of this warrant, with the abſtract annexed, at the Pay-office of the Army, the officer takes up and cancels, as being of no uſe, the temporary warrants he has received in that quarter; and, deducting from the ſum in the abſtract the ſums contained in the temporary warrants, he receives the balance, leaving both the final warrant and abſtract with the Deputy Paymaſter-General, who ſends them every quarter to the Pay-office of the Army in England, as vouchers for the Paymaſter-General of the Forces, upon paſſing his account before the Auditors of the Impreſt.

Through theſe channels is the money, granted for the extraordinary ſervices of the army, conveyed into the hands of certain officers entruſted with, and reſponſible for, the expenditure of that money. How this expenditure has been conducted, was the next, and the material ſubject of our enquiry.

The Quarter-Maſter-General, the Barrack-Maſter-General, the Commiſſary-General, and the Chief Engineer, are the officers to whoſe management the greateſt ſhare of this money is committed; and, therefore, to whom we principally directed our attention. We examined ſuch of them as we could find, who either were then, or had been employed in theſe departments; and collected what information we could from the vouchers in their poſſeſſion, or from thoſe they had delivered into the Office of the Auditors of the Impreſt; all of which were, in conſequence of our requeſition, ſubmitted to our inſpection.

Having had reaſon to believe, before the paſſing of the laſt act, that it was the intention of Parliament to refer to us the conſideration of the extraordinary ſervices of the army, and having been informed that Brigadier-General William Dalrymple Quarter-Maſter-General, Peter Paumier, Eſq; a Deputy Commiſſary-General, and Mr Abijah Willard, Commiſſary of live cattle to his Maſteſty's forces in North America, were then in London, and about to return to America, though engaged at that time upon other ſubjects, under the directions of the former act, we availed ourſelves of that opportunity to receive from them the information they were able to give us, relative to their reſpective departments.

We obtained from the Treſury the liſts of warrants granted by the Commanders in Chief in North America, upon the Deputy Paymaſters-General there, and tranſmitted to the Lords Commiſſioners of his Maſteſty's Treſury, from the 1ſt of January 1776, to the 31ſt of December laſt. The total ſum contained in theſe liſts is 7,725,828 l. 12 s. and three halfpence; of which there appear to have been iſſued, during that period, by the Commander in Chief at New York, to the officers or deputies in theſe four departments, the ſums following: To the Quarter-Maſters-General, 1,688,379 l. 15 s. 3 d. farthing; to the Barrack-Maſters-General, 662,419 l. 5 d. halfpenny; to the Commiſſaries General, 1,521,076 l. 9 s. 8 d.; to the Chief Engineers, 322,308 l. 10 s. 2 d. farthing, amounting, together, to the ſum of 4,194,183 l. 15 s. 7 d. And to have iſſued by the Commanders in Chief of his Maſteſty's forces in Canada, for the extraordinary ſervices of the army in general in that province, from the 1ſt of June 1776, to the 23d of October 1781, the ſum of 2,236,029 l. 11 s. 7 d.

[To be continued.]

From the London Papers, Aug. 16.

L O N D O N.

A little way off the weſtern coaſt of Ireland, a privateer, under Engliſh colours, got in among the Leeward Iſland fleet; ſhe kept company till fix o'clock in the evening, without attempting to take any of the ſhips, whence it was ſuppoſed that it was her intention to make as much havoc as ſhe could in the night; however, it fortunately happened, that ſhe took no notice of a ſignal made by the Commodore for the whole fleet to tack; this rendered her ſuſpected, and the Preſton immediately bore away for her; upon which ſhe put about, and

crowded all the canvas ſhe could ſpread, and being a very good ſailer, ſhe ſoon got out of danger. During the chace ſhe hoisted the thirteen ſtripes.

The arrival of the Leeward Iſland fleet is in happy time for ſupplying Lord Howe with a great number of experienced and able ſeamen; and this circumſtance, together with the vigorous exertions that are making to expedite the departure of that brave commander, in a great meaſure, ſeems already to have diſſipated the apprehenſions which the Public have long entertained for the ſafety of Gibraltar.

Several letters from on board the Leeward Iſland fleet agree, that the men are remarkably healthy, and that intelligence of the gallant defence made by the gariſon of Gibraltar, had inſpired them with an enthuſiaſtic ardour for aſſiſting in the relief of that important ſoitreſs.

We are aſſured that Miniſtry are in poſſeſſion of authentic advices from the brave General Elliot, that he ſhall be able to hold out till Michaelmas, by which time there is not the leaſt doubt of that important ſoitreſs being relieved, and perhaps a blow ſtruck that may give a turn to the preſent poſture of affairs.

It is the duty of Adminiſtration to be particularly cautious as to the mode of conveying inſtructions to the commanders at the different out-ports, as there are reaſons for believing that the emiſſaries of our enemies are employed to tranſmit every information they can poſſibly obtain, relating to the movements that will be made for the relief of Gibraltar.

We have ſome authority for ſaying, that it is at this moment in agitation to change the whole face of the war abroad. It has been ſound that the famous victory of Admiral Rodney has not hitherto enabled us to take from the enemy a ſingle iſland, or to recover one of our loſt poſſeſſions. This is found to have ariſen, not from the weakneſs of our fleets, or from the naval ſtrength of the French, but ſolely from this circumſtance, that we have not in the Weſt Indies a ſufficient military force to undertake any expedition; while, at the ſame time, we have an army cooped up in New York, a heavy burden to this country, without the benefit of a ſingle exertion againſt any of our enemies. It is now propoſed that this army ſhall be tranſported to the Weſt Indies, where, from the ſuperiority of our fleet, it may attempt the reduction of the French iſlands, and with a tolerable proſpect of ſucceſs. The conſequence of this reduction would be, that though we might acknowledge the independence of America, ſtill we would have it in our power to diſtate to France the terms upon which that Court ſhould obtain peace. For this plan the two military men in the Cabinet argue ſtrenuouſly;—the Premier heſitates; but if he comes in to it at all, and it is likely that he will, it is to be on condition, that, by withdrawing the troops from America, he ſhall not be conſidered as having conditionally acknowledged the independence of that country; but that if the future ſtate of affairs ſhould enable him to humble France, he ſhould not be debarred, by the recall of the troops, from attempting to reſtore the Colonies with the parent country.

The combined fleet will not be able to put to ſea again early enough to give us any farther annoyance this year in the Channel; for ſhould they be worſted there, they muſt be obliged to ſteer north about for their own ports, to reſit, and their ſhipping (particularly thoſe of Spain) are not in a condition to reſiſt the boiſterous navigation of the North Seas, in the winter ſeaſon.

The Public have ſome reaſon to expect, that they will be gratified with a ſight of young Count Dillon, as a priſoner in London, as a powerful expedition is gone againſt St Kitt's, of which that brave and humane young officer was left Governor by Count de Graſſe. It is to be hoped that General Mathews, with the reinforcement of 1000 fine veterans from America, under Brigadier-General O'Hara, will be able to reſtore that valuable iſland once more to the Britiſh Crown. This Count Dillon is the ſame who nobly declared to Count d'Eſtaing, that he would lay down his commiſſion ſooner than he would obey the orders given by that commander, to put to the ſword Lord Macartney and his gallant little gariſon at Grenada.—The humanity of young Dillon ſaved the Britiſh ſoldiers, for d'Eſtaing recalled his orders.

An expedition againſt ſome of the Spaniſh ſettlements on the ſouthern continent, was meditated towards the concluſion of the laſt war, but declined in conſequence of terms of accommodation being propoſed. A correſpondent is of opinion, that an opportunity, ſingularly favourable, offers at this time for reviving the above project; ſince the recall of our forces from America will put us in a condition to proſecute the plan with vigour, and ſince our friendſhip would be gladly embraced by the natives, who have been too cruelly oppreſſed to remain much longer under the government of Spain. Without attempting an entire conqueſt of the country, could we but gain ſuch a footing there as would ſecure a trade, without having recourſe to the medium of the Spaniards, the profits would be ſo immenſe as in a few years amply to indemnify us for the loſs of all our American colonies.

The papers have frequently given accounts of the Courts Martial that are to be immediately for the trials of Comte de Graſſe and the Marquis de Bougainville; but a moment's reflection muſt ſhew that theſe Courts cannot ſit immediately, or perhaps for months to come, nay perhaps not till the end of the war. The whole French line muſt have been wiſely to the good or bad generalſhip of Comte de Graſſe, on the 12th of April; to the obedience or diſobedience of the Marquis; and therefore it muſt be impoſſible to do thoſe officers and the public full and ample juſtice, without the teſtimony of at leaſt all the Captains of the fleet now in the Weſt Indies. The French cannot call home all thoſe officers; and without them there cannot be a trial; ſo that a conſiderable time muſt elapſe before the two commanders in queſtion can be tried.

Land preſs-warrants were iſſued out on Monday to the conſtables in Middleſex and Surry, who are inſtructed to be very vigilant in ſecuring all ſuſpected perſons, without reſpect to their being maimed.



THIS able and gallant General is an exception to that dictum of philosophers, that birth and high lineage are not at all to be considered in the formation of a great character, which must rest solely upon the personal merits of the individual who aspires to it. But, in the present case, the consciousness that he was really a gentleman was what made Elliot a hero.—The General was born of parents to whom their ancestors had transmitted nothing but the memory of a long line of predecessors, who had signalized themselves by military exploits, and borne with honour very considerable employments in the army. The father and mother of our hero were natives of Scotland (where he himself also was born); they were both of very ancient and respectable families, and allied to some of the first nobility of that kingdom; but, unfortunately their circumstances in life were so low, that they were obliged, however reluctantly, to put out some of their children to mechanic occupations. Among these was the present brave defender of Gibraltar, whose lot it was to be apprenticed to a Tailor, at an early period in life. The boy had often heard his parents speak of persons of their respective families, who had commanded regiments, and fought nobly the battles of their country: the frequent mention of their heroic deeds had filled young Elliot with ardour to tread in their footsteps, and emulate their glory; and therefore it ought not to be matter of surprise, that he should look down with contempt upon a business, which the necessities, not the inclination of his parents, had obliged them to place him in. To a youth of his towering spirit, and aspiring genius, whose greatest wish was to follow the profession of arms, a tailor's shop-board was literally as well as figuratively a Hell; and therefore, like his countryman who fled from the South, and is now a great Law Lord, he resolved to quit for ever an occupation, by which he felt himself debased.—He put his design into execution, and, leaving Scotland, went over to Germany, where he entered a regiment as a volunteer. His talents and uncommon attention to his duty, were his best friends, and only recommendation; but he could not have better: For, in a very short time, he was honoured with a pair of colours. Placed in this distinguished situation, the spirit he discovered in several skirmishes soon procured a Lieutenantancy; and, in three or four years after, he was raised to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. The rapidity of his promotions gave no offence to his brother officers; for these promotions did not outstrip, but merely kept pace with his merits, as he was not raised from one rank to a higher but in consequence of some military service or exploit, by which the preferment was fairly and nobly earned. In this rank of Lieutenant-Colonel we find him on the continent, when, at the commencement of the last war, he made an offer of his services to his own Sovereign, on condition that he should be admitted to the same rank in the British army which he held in Germany. The then minister accepted the offer with readiness; and, without hesitation, subscribed to a condition, which would restore to this country an officer of great experience and knowledge in his profession, and whose character stood very high indeed on the continent, for bravery, and all the virtues that adorn the man and the soldier.

In our service he was found to be a strict disciplinarian, without the noise and nonse of a mere Martinet: sobriety and cleanliness were his two objects; and wherever he discovered a deviation from either, he punished the offender in a manner more likely to prevent a relapse, than to irritate the man: he soothed or punished more like a parent, than a commanding officer. He considered himself as the father of the regiment, and as if to his care and cultivation the morals and temporal happiness of his men, as well as the mere machinery of the soldier, were committed; the consequence was, that he was revered and cherished by all his men; and a gesture of disapprobation from Colonel Elliot was to his own men more mortifying, than a severe military punishment.

Before he had been long in the British service, he suggested to the Secretary at War the necessity of raising some light horse, to be employed in Germany; the heavy armed cavalry from England and Ireland having been found unable to perform their evolutions in the swampy grounds of that country; or prevent the depredations of the hussars and light horse of the French and Austrians, whose fleets soon carried them out of the reach of our cavalry. The Ministry entered into all his views, and immediately gave orders for the raising of several regiments of light horse in England and Ireland. Lieutenant Colonel Elliot was commissioned to raise one, and was appointed to command it, when it should have been raised; thus he obtained the rank of full Colonel in the army. He soon repaired to London to recruit; and from the character which he had established for humanity and tenderness for his men, the regiment was soon completed. It is remarkable that a very considerable part of the men were tailors; and here we cannot pass over, though it has been often mentioned, a *bon mot* attributed to Queen Elizabeth. That Princess had caused to be raised a regiment of light horse, to serve in the Low Countries, in support of the Dutch. Her General, who was commissioned to raise it, thought proper, for what reason we do not pretend to say, to mount the regiment upon mares; the men were mostly all tailors. The whole corps was, in an action with the Spaniards, cut off from the main army, and taken prisoners. When the account of this disaster reached the Queen, that Princess, whose policy would not suffer her to appear dejected at any reverse of her arms, turned to the Earl of Leicester, and wittily said, "The Spaniards have no cause to triumph on 'this occasion'; for though they may vainly boast that they 'have cut off an English regiment, I can with truth say to 'them, that I have not, on this occasion, lost either *main* or *hors*.'" To give an account of the achievements of Colonel Elliot's light horse, while they served in Germany, which was till the conclusion of the war, would be an epitome of the war itself; as there was scarcely any action for five years in which they did not bear a part, and upon almost every occasion proved successful. The Colonel rose regularly to the rank of Lieutenant-General, and, as a reward for his signal services, was appointed, during the Lieutenantancy of Lord Harcourt, Commander in Chief of the army in Ireland, the first who had been honoured with that commission from the death of the Earl of Rothes. In Ireland he rendered himself the idol of the army, nor was he less endeared to the inhabitants of the towns, where any part of the troops used to be quartered; they never complained to him of the men and officers for not paying their debts, without finding a speedy redress. He was riding out one morning near Dublin, taking the air; on his return he met two regiments on their march from town into country quarters; he ordered them to halt, and asked the nearest division to him, if they had

discharged their debts in town? They answered in the negative; and excused themselves by saying, that they had not touched the sum which it was usual to advance to the troops on a march. Having heard this, he ordered the regiments back to the barracks, and having sent for their agents, gave them a severe reprimand, and made them advance the usual supply. In the mean time the creditors of the troops were assembled; every demand was discharged, and the poor soldiers had still some money left, to cheer them on the march: They set forward, praying for their honest General; while the crowd of spectators gave him three hearty cheers.

But to the great mortification of the Irish army, he soon resigned the command of it, because he thought he could not retain it with honour to himself. He conceived that the patronage of the army belonged to him of course, as Commander in Chief, or that at least no commission ought to be given away without his knowledge: But Colonel Blaquiere, Chief Secretary to Lord Harcourt, thought differently on this head, and disposed of all military preferments without the advice of General Elliot: But this spirited officer would not submit to this; and finding that he could not recover the patronage of the army, which he deemed his official right, he nobly resigned his command, and was succeeded by General Sir John Irwin.

The government of Gibraltar became vacant soon after by the death of General Lord Cornwallis, and the brave old Elliot was appointed to fill it; the nation with one voice approved the appointment; and the courage, resolution, perseverance, zeal, and skill of the gallant veteran, during a three years' siege, have convinced all Europe that a more judicious choice could not have been made by the British Ministry.

It is the wish of every man that this hero may be preserved from the mortification of superseding a fortress which he has so long, and so nobly defended; but even the fall of Gibraltar, under its present circumstances, could not eclipse the glory of its brave defender, for all Europe will applaud the application to him of Hector's words to Aeneas—

—St Perganda dextra
Defendi posuit, etiam hac defensa fuisset.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, Aug. 17.
At the Court of St James's, the 16th of August, 1782.
P R E S E N T,

The KING's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.
HIS Majesty having been pleased to appoint John Parr, Esq. to be Captain-General, and Governor in chief of his Majesty's province of Nova Scotia, and the islands and territories thereto belonging, in America, he this day in Council took the oaths appointed to be taken by the Governors of his Majesty's Plantations.

Admiralty-Office, August 15, 1782.
Extract of a letter from Captain Melcombe, Commander of his Majesty's ship *Cormorant*, to Mr Stephens, dated off Cape Clear, July 30, 1782.

THIS morning, Cape Clear bearing E. N. E. eight or nine leagues, we fell in with and took Le Temeraire, a French ship of war of 10 six pounders, and 50 men, commanded by Mons. Le Fer, Lieutenant de Frigate, out of Brest nine days, with dispatches for the combined fleets, which were thrown over board, with his papers, log-book, and 8 guns.

Admiralty-Office, August 16, 1782.
Extract of a letter from Captain John Montrey, Commander of his Majesty's ship *Vengeance*, to Mr Stephens, dated off the Lizard, August 10, 1782.

BE pleased to inform their Lordships, that at eight A. M. on the 9th instant, being 30 leagues W. N. W. off Scilly, we gave chase to a cutter, which we captured after a chase of six hours, and found her to be the Dogger Bank, of Flushing, mounting 20 guns, 18 six and 2 twelve pounders, which she threw overboard in the pursuit, and 90 men, commanded by one James Pile. She had left Flushing about six weeks ago, and had taken three prizes, all of which were retaken.

Admiralty-Office, August 17, 1782.
Extract of a letter from Admiral Pigot, Commander in chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels at the Leeward Islands, to Mr Stephens, dated on board the *Jupiter*, St John's Road, Antigua, June 29, 1782.

CLOSE in with St Lucia I took a schooner, from St Pines in Martinico, bound to Tobago. She had a Captain and two lieutenants of the troops on board, a chest of three thousand dollars for paying the troops, and a cargo of flour and beef: she is called the *Charmante*, and has a commission as a King's vessel.

War-Office, August 17, 1782.
3d Regiment of foot guards, Captain William Rowley, of 96th foot, to be Lieutenant, vice George Bateson.

18th Regiment of foot, Benjamin Chapman, gent. to be Ensign, vice Sydney Serj. ggs.

25th Regiment of foot, Ensign Edmund John Glynn to be Lieutenant, vice Andrew Atkinson; Adam Davis, gent. to be Ensign, vice Edmund John Glynn.

96th Regiment of foot, Captain George Bateson, of 3d foot guards, to be Captain Lieutenant, vice William Rowley; Captain Edward Barron, of 4th foot, to Captain of an Independent Company of Invalids at Chester, vice William Blackett; John Cruikshank, gent. to be Ensign in Capt. James Nibbet's Independent Company of Invalids at Guernsey, vice John Higgins; Major George Mackenzie, of the 1st battalion of the 73d regiment, to be Lieutenant Colonel in the East Indies only; James Wemyss, late Lieutenant and Adjutant in the 96th regiment, to be Lieutenant in the East Indies only.

Commissions signed by his Majesty for the Army in Ireland.
32d Regiment of foot, Mr Ralph Smith to be Ensign, vice Ensign Roberts, by purchase.

66th Foot, Ensign John Vincent, to be Lieutenant, vice James Donnellan, who retires. Mr John Flinter to be Ensign, vice John Vincent.

67th Foot, Mr William Lowe to be Ensign, vice Ensign Douglass, by purchase. Mr Robert Bolton to be Ensign, vice Ensign Butler, by purchase.

68th Foot, Eldest Lieutenant William Potts, to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Lord Edward Fitzgerald by purchase. Ensign John Mathen to be Lieutenant, vice William Potts.

77th Foot, Captain-Lieutenant James Murray to be Captain, vice James Campbell, deceased. Eldest Lieutenant John Wood to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Murray. Eldest Ensign Francis Hewetson, to be Lieutenant, vice Wood. Mr William Campbell to be Ensign, vice Hewetson.

103d Foot, Eldest Ensign William Holdship to be Lieutenant, vice James O'Connor, promoted.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, August 16.
Portsmouth, 14. This morning arrived Lord Howe, with the following ships from Torbay, viz.

Victory	Edgar	Alas	Vengeance
Royal George	Suffolk	Poudroyant	Panther
Queen	Sampson	Bellona	Tilghem
Alexander	Minerva	Dublin	6 ships.
Courageux	Britannia	Goliath	

The Cerberus frigate has taken and carried into Plymouth a Dutch privateer of 20 guns.

The Mercury, Fell, took fire at Jamaica between the 21st and 22d of June, and was burnt to the water's edge.

The Amazon transport, Gray, from London to Quebec, laden with clothing, is taken by the Flora, an American letter of marque, late his Majesty's ship Flora, and sent into Bourdeaux.

The Success, Mead, of Scarborough; Hopewell, Crake, of Sunderland; Dorothy and Alice, Bennison, of ditto, was drove on shore on Deal Beach, in a hard gale of wind at N. E. on Monday night last; the Success is entirely lost; the Hopewell received considerable damage; the Dorothy and Alice very little, and it is hoped will be got off.

The Freeman, Clark, from Antigua to London, one of the fleet, was run down on her passage; a vessel bound to Belfast, sunk coming out of Antigua, and another vessel for Belfast, was distressed, and put back to Antigua.

The Maidstone privateer of London, Captain Gifford, has taken and sent into Villa Franca, the Dame du Carme, Linnae, from Toulon to Minorca, laden with tobacco, rice, silks, &c. she has also taken a French packet.

The Fox, Hunt, from Jamaica to Charlestown, taken by the Dolphin American privateer, is carried into George-Town, Winyaw.

The Barbara, Perry, and the Edwards, Priestman, from Liverpool for St Lucia, were well in company, the 17th of July, in lat. 48. lon. 18.

The Miss Parker, Crozier, from Jamaica, arrived at Liverpool, brings an account that the fleet was to sail for England the 10th of July; that there would be no fleet for the 1st of August; that the second fleet, outward-bound, was arrived; and that when she failed, Admiral Rodney was preparing to leave the island.

From the London Papers, August 17.
L O N D O N

It is said that the Empress of Russia, finding that the Dutch have rejected her mediation, though we consented to treat upon their own terms, is resolved that the trade of her subjects with this country shall not be interrupted, and therefore will take the fleet of English merchantmen at present in the Baltic under her protection, and give them a convoy into the Channel with her fleet, which is expected by the first fair wind to pass for the Mediterranean.

The Experiment, Captain Hall, is arrived at Hull from Peterburgh, and reports, that he failed from the Sound with about 40 other ships, bound for different ports in the north, without convoy; on the 4th inst. near the Nafe of Norway, they saw two large Dutch men of war, at least of 50 guns each, with a frigate and cutter in company, on which the fleet separated, and the next day, being the 5th, the Experiment fell in with 7 sail more of the line belonging to the same nation, from which he had the good fortune to escape, and get safe into the Humber.

When the above fleet left the Sound, there were near 200 sail of English vessels waiting for a squadron of ships from Britain to convoy them home, being apprehensive that the Dutch had a design to intercept them, which appears to be well founded from the foregoing account; but they had no idea of their cruising so far to the northward, therefore the Commodore permitted the ships for Scotland and the north of England, to sail, after giving them orders to keep well to the northward, and coast it to their different ports.

It is now said to be a matter of uncertainty whether any ships of war will be sent or nos into the North Seas; the measure is to be determined upon at Portsmouth, between Lord Keppel and Lord Howe. Should a squadron be sent there, and the remainder of the fleet wait their return, in all probability it will be a month longer before the intended succours fail for Gibraltar, which will greatly endanger the safety of that garrison.

Government are under the most sanguine expectations, that the next news from the Leeward Islands will bring intelligence of the retaking of the island of St Kitt's, the French having left a very small garrison there; and Admiral Drake, who has failed from Jamaica, being in such a situation as to prevent any reinforcements from Cape Francois.

A correspondent says, there will scarcely be sufficient time for General Matthews to succeed in any expedition in the West Indies, before the arrival of some French ships of war from St Domingo with troops, as they failed from thence early in June, and on the arrival of which the scale will again be turned in their favour, Admiral Rodney, on the 5th ult. not having made any detachment from his fleet at Jamaica; therefore it is rather to be wished no attempt may be made on any island, until we have such a superiority as to insure success.

Yesterday the merchants trading to New-York and Charlestown waited on Lord Shelburne for information, whether either of these places were to be evacuated, that they might be able to judge whether it would be prudent to execute the orders now in town. His Lordship received them very politely, but declined giving any direct answer, as it would be making public his Majesty's councils, which it is for the good of the nation should be kept secret.

An order of council is issued to prevent the sale of shipping to the agents of any foreign power whatever, it having been proved that the Dutch, since the war, have bought several large ships in England, which they have converted into privateers, &c.

Since Lord Howe's return, he has been joined by the Royal William of 84 guns, and the Polyphemus of 64; and the following ships will likewise join him in a few days, viz.

Princess Royal	98	Belleisle	64
Blenheim	90	Pegasus	74
Bombay-Castle	74	Cato	58
Egmont	74		

A number of seamen, uselessly employed on board the yachts and other vessels, have, by order of the Admiralty, been put on board the men of war, and laidmen, capable of such services, been placed in their room.

Orders are given for the readers not to impress any of the hands out of the homeward-bound Leeward Island ships, till they are arrived safe at their moorings in the river.

Since Monday last upwards of 400 men have been procured for the navy by the land press; the constables having visited the public houses, and taken away every idler indiscriminately.

The Rainbow, of 44 guns, Captain Froloope, which has lately been repaired at Chatham, is ordered as convoy to the West-Indies.

Admiral Pigot, when he hears of Charles Fox's downfall, may with truth say, that he has lost his only trump—the *Knave of Clubs*.

It was a sagacious and true saying of Anacharis, a Scythian philosopher, "that laws are like cobwebs, which catch small flies, but let swarms and hornets break through." This we have seen often verified, and particularly in the recent case of David Tyrie, who is now under sentence of death, for being found guilty of holding a treasonable correspondence with the enemies of his country. It is not meant here to arraign the

severity of the law, but to shew that he is doomed; though we cannot only example of since the commerce justice been offenders ought same gail! But and burners of a

As David Tyrie's sonable correspondence of the sum several of the public suspicion that he fices alluded to? stigated, that the er remain in situ more fatal injury perhaps, be about course of years.

A daily paper morning of Thursday made to obtain ver recorded in Council being the the papers were after the members ed yesterday, the having, during the sed, with an i day. Lord Cap scheme was hap effectual means tempt from being

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Extract "Remain hi "Lord How ship Victory, c edation of a v

PRICES OF Wheat, 40 s. 3 fine ditto. 19 s. 2 2 1/2 13 s. 2 1/2 17 s. 2 1/2 24 s. 3 1/2 Grey Pease, 20 White ditto, 20

Bank Stock — per cent. Ann. per cent. con. per cent. red. per cent. 1726 long Ann. 16 short Ann. 1777 India Stock, — per cent. Ann. India Bonds, 2 W 1

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severity of the verdict passed against this person. So indefatigable and determined an offender deserves the fate to which he is doomed. We are far from wishing to plead for him; though we cannot help regretting, in one shape, that he is the only example of punishment for the same criminal practices, since the commencement of the present war. Had indiscriminate justice been administered, what a group of more dignified offenders ought not, before this time, to have suffered for the same guilt! But the small fry is only caught, while the wasps and hornets of a higher degree escape from the nets of law.

As David Tyrie, convicted last Saturday of holding a treasonable correspondence with France, was able to form an estimate of the sum that would be necessary for bribing a clerk in several of the public offices, are there not some grounds for a suspicion that he had accomplices in some, if not in all the offices alluded to? This matter should, at least, be keenly investigated, that the guilty parties, if there are any, may no longer remain in situations which enable them to do their country more fatal injury by a single whisper, than an enemy would, perhaps, be able to effect by fair and open hostilities in the course of years.

A daily paper says, on Wednesday night, or early in the morning of Thursday, one of the most singular attempts was made to obtain the secret transactions of our Privy Council ever recorded in the history of Britain. An extraordinary Council being held on Wednesday relative to American affairs, the papers were arranged in proper order by the official clerks, after the members had left the chamber; but on its being opened yesterday, the whole appeared a perfect chaos, some person having, during the night, found admission, and, as it is supposed, with an intent to inspect or carry off the minutes of the day. Lord Camden, however, having carried them home, the scheme was happily defeated; and it is to be hoped, that such effectual means will be taken in future, as to prevent a like attempt from being carried into execution.

Mr Adams lately communicated the contents of a letter he received from a member of Congress, to a gentleman who corresponds with him in the city. One passage is particularly remarkable. He says, "Believe me, my friend, our resolutions are not the resolves of freemen, are not the result of our sentiments or wills; for we are fettered. We take no measures in Congress without consulting the French commander, by whose dictates we implicitly abide."

A letter from the Hague says, that Mr Adams, the American agent there, is preparing to set out for France on a visit to Dr Franklin, upon some particular business relative to American affairs; and that he is every day with the French and Spanish ambassadors, which makes it conjectured that there is something extraordinary in agitation. The same letter says, that the ambassador from the Court of Vienna is daily expected to return home.

The Spanish and French troops at Cape Francois, as well as the inhabitants of the island, were greatly distressed for European supplies of all sorts, when the last advices left Jamaica, the fleet under Admiral Hood having so completely blocked them up for some months before, as to prevent all assistance from arriving from Martinique, or any other of the French islands.

There are letters in town from St Lucia which are brought down to the 8th of last month; they mention nothing particular, except the intended expedition against the island of St Kitts, and say that the French have no naval force to oppose it.

We hear that Samuel Estwick, Esq; Member for Westbury, is appointed by the Right Hon. Isaac Barre to the office of Deputy-Receiver, and Paymaster General of his Majesty's guards, garrisons, and land forces.

An order was sent on Saturday last to Dublin, to take off the embargo that had been laid on the shipping in the sea ports of that kingdom, on account of the combined fleets being at sea.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, August 16.
"Remain his Majesty's ships from Torbay, as before.
"Lord Howe's flag is still flying on board his Majesty's ship Victory, of 100 guns, and his Lordship is in hourly expectation of a visit from Lord Keppel, &c."

PRICES OF CORN AT CORN EXCHANGE, Aug. 14.

Wheat, 40 s. a 36 s.	Bolton ditto, 26 s.
Barley, 19 s. a 18 s.	Tick Beans, 18 s. a 21 s.
Oats, 13 s. a 12 s.	Small ditto, 23 s.
Hay, 17 s. a 18 s. 6 d.	Tares, 20 s. a 26 s.
Malt, 24 s. a 31 s. 6 d.	Fine Flour, 44 s.
Grey Pease, 20 s. a 21 s.	Second Sort, 42 s.
White ditto, 24 s.	Rape Seed, 17 l. per last.

PRICE OF STOCKS, Aug. 17.

Bank Stock	South Sea Stock
per cent. Ann. 1777, 72½ a 73	3 per cent. Old Ann.
per cent. con. 56½	Ditto New Ann. 56½
per cent. red. 57½	Ditto 1751, —
per cent. 1746, —	Exch. Bills, 4 a 5 prem.
per cent. Ann. 16 13-16ths a 14	Navy Bills, 102 a 103 dis.
per cent. Ann. 1778, 112 a 9-16ths	Lot. Tick. 16 l. 1 s. 6 d.
India Stock, —	3 per cent. Scrip. 58½
per cent. Ann. —	4 per cent. Scrip. 72½
India Bonds, 2 a 4 prem.	Omnium, —

WIND AT DEAL, Aug. 16. S. W.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, July 17.

"Nothing could have relieved us but the interposition of Providence. The winds, which have been at S. W. these many days past, at once waft us from the Barbary shore a plenitude of provision, while they keep in the ports those ships which the Dons at the camp are waiting for to begin their attack. Thus we have a suspension of attack, by which we are enabled to enjoy those necessities, without which we must have fallen a sacrifice to our determined and inveterate enemies. But, however, this is only a temporary relief. Unless succours from England arrive in a few days, I cannot paint the consequences: they will be dreadful. Our General is too brave to resign the camp without coming to the last extremities. And that a dreadful carnage must ensue, is too apparent from the very extraordinary military preparations which are going forward now in the camp within our sight—but our spirits are not so low as our resources. Our commander seems to possess the art of inspiring us with courage, in proportion to the increase of danger and the decrease of provisions: So that I have to conclude, addressing you, that if an adequate relief comes in time, the Rock of Gibraltar will still remain a monument of British valour."

On Monday last a gentleman of this city, upon a wager of ten guineas, undertook to trot a horse, his own property, seven miles within the hour; which he performed upon the betwixt Linlithgow and this place in the space of forty minutes and a half, which was more than was ever known to be performed in Scotland. And what makes this fact more extraordinary is, that the gentleman in his boots rides fourteen miles, and the horse is only fourteen hands and an inch high.

Mrs Margaret Bell, spouse of Major James Harbrough of the 39th regiment of foot, died at Coupar in Fifeshire on the 12th inst.

The superior policy of the French cabinet has shewn itself in all the following instances: In exciting the ruinous rebellion in America; in watching for a proper opportunity to assist the rebels; in prevailing on Spain to join them; in procuring the armed neutrality; in advising the Emperor to open the port of Ostend; in encouraging the Dutch to break with England, and securing their possessions at the Cape and in the West Indies; and, above all the rest, in maintaining such an extensive influence over all the belligerent powers, as leaves the sole management of peace in their own hands.

A letter from a young gentleman of Dublin, now at Cadiz, to his father, advises, that a work is erecting by the besiegers at Gibraltar whose stupendous magnitude will astonish the world. It is of that kind which in the science of Tactics is described under the term *Cavalier*; of a perpendicular height of upwards of one hundred feet, near the marsh; and is in form of a strong tower or citadel, the batteries of which will overlook all the works of the fortresses of Gibraltar on that side, so as to make the batteries, especially of the lower works, quite untenable, and at the same time, by the means of monstrous culverines, now calling for the purpose, to insulate the fortresses and town on the water side, as to prevent in a great measure, if not totally, any vessels lying at the moles, and prevent the landing of stores and provisions.

Last week, arrived at Edinburgh, on his usual philanthropic tour, the celebrated Mr Howard. This gentleman is one of the most extraordinary and benevolent characters that any age or country has produced. He has, at his own expence, travelled over Europe to visit the prisons, and to point out the tyranny and oppression exercised on the miserable people confined in them. To those in his own country he has paid particular attention; in consequence of this, many salutary regulations have been adopted for their relief. Twice or thrice he has been infected with the jail distemper; notwithstanding which he goes on undaunted in his pious work—of relieving the distressed in all countries. Mr Burke pays him the following elegant compliment:

"I cannot name this gentleman without remarking, that his labours and wrivings have done much to open the eyes and hearts of mankind. He has visited all Europe, not to survey the sumptuousness of palaces, or the stateliness of temples; not to make accurate measurements of the remains of ancient grandeur; not to form a scale of the curiosity of modern art; not to collect medals, or collate manuscripts;—but to dive into the depths of dungeons; to plunge into the infection of hospitals; to survey the mansions of sorrow and pain; to take the gauge and dimensions of misery, depression, and contempt; to remember the forgotten; to attend to the neglected; to visit the forsaken, and to compare and collate the distresses of all men in all countries. His plan is original, and it is as full of genius as it is of humanity. It was a voyage of discovery, a circumnavigation of charity. Already the benefit of his labour is felt more or less in every country. I hope he will anticipate his final reward, by feeling all its effects fully realized in his own. He will receive, not by retail, but in gross, the reward of those who visit the prisoner; and he has so forestalled and monopolized this branch of charity, that there will be, I trust, little room to merit by such acts of benevolence hereafter."

Mr Hayley, the best poet of the present age, has also paid a proper tribute to Mr Howard in the following lines:

HALL! generous Howard! thou' thou bear
A name which Glory's hand sublime
Has blazon'd oft, with guardian care;
In characters that fear not time;
For thee the fondly spreads her wings;
For thee, from Paradise, the bringer
More verdant than her laurel bough,
Such wreaths of sacred palm, as ne'er, till now,
The smiling seraph twirl'd around a mortal brow.
Where, in the dungeon's loathsome shade,
The speechless captive, clanks his chain,
With heartless hope to raise that aid
His feeble cries have call'd in vain;
Thine eye his dumb complaint explores;
Thy voice his parting breath restores;
Thy cares his ghastly visage clear
From Death's chill dew, with many a clotted tear,
And to his thankful soul returning life restore."

Extract of a letter from Aberdeen, August 19.

"On Saturday was fe'night a boy, of about 13 years, fording Urie on horseback, and leading a cow, was pulled from his horse by the cow, and drowned."

"During the course of last week, we had the heaviest rains ever remembered in this country at this season of the year."

"The haughs on Don and Dee were overflowed, much corn is entirely spoiled, and on Saturday the waters were nearly as much swelled as in the great flood in September 1768."

"On Friday the floods broke down the stone bridge at Milltown of Murrer."

Extract of a letter from Dumfries, August 20.

"Yesterday several fields of wheat were cut down at Carnfall, a few miles from this town, and it is hoped that the harvest will become general in this part of the country in a short time, notwithstanding the present backwardness of the season."

"On Tuesday the 6th instant a Jubilee was celebrated on Briddyn Hill, in the county of Montgomery, in commemoration of the signal services which this nation has received from the conduct and valour of the gallant Rodney.—The pillar is about 54 feet high; on the West, facing Wales, the inscription is in the ancient language of the country, viz. in large characters, COLOFN RODNEY, underneath,—Y Colofnau hychaf a sythiant, Ar Tyrrau cadarnaf a amharant, ond Clod Syr Sior Brydges Rodney a gynnydda beunydd, ai enw da ni ddileir." Which may be Englished thus:—"RODNEY'S PILLAR. The highest pillars will fall; the strongest towers will decay; but the fame of Sir G. B. Rodney shall increase continually, and his good name shall never be obliterated." On the North side is a concise English inscription, which informs, that the pillar was erected by a subscription of the gentlemen of Montgomeryshire. On the East and South are Latin inscriptions, short, but very expressive of the gallantry of the brave Admiral. The number of persons, of all ranks, collected together, was amazing.—An excellent Ode was spoken to celebrate the meeting, by E. Thomas, as well as several orations by different persons. The meeting was brilliant, and upon the whole well conducted."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, August 13.

"A letter from New-York to a merchant (Mr D---) advises, That a squadron of ten ships of the line, from Admiral Rodney's fleet, in the West-Indies, was expected there before the 20th of July, to cover that place, a general attack upon

which, by sea and land, by the combined forces of France and America, being expected there in the beginning of September, authentic information being received thereof, by his Excellency Sir Guy Carleton. Every necessary precaution is taking in consequence to put the posts and forts, as well on the land side as to the seaward, in the best posture of defence; as on the valour of the present garrison alone, all is to depend, his Majesty's ministers having declared their resolution not to reinforce it, for certain reasons unknown. The merchants there are extremely uneasy on this account, and declare their unwillingness to embark in any business whatever, except on Government account.

"Yesterday morning, as his Grace the Lord Lieutenant was taking an airing in the Phoenix Park, his horse unfortunately missing his foot, fell, by which his Grace was slightly hurt, but it is hoped the accident will not be attended with any ill consequence."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Aug. 15.

"Several letters from Cork, by yesterday's post, advise, That a ship was arrived there from the Straights, which brought an account, that four vessels from the coast of Barbary, laden with live-stock, fowl, and other provisions, having eluded the vigilance of the Spaniards, had made their way into Gibraltar, which must have proved a seasonable supply to the brave garrison."

"Captain M'Carthy, of the Adventure lugger, is just arrived in this bay from the northward, and in about twenty-eight days from Charlestown, in South Carolina, which place he left the 13th of July with thirty-five passengers, chiefly bound for England. The Captain reports, that he was boarded on Monday se'nnight by a lieutenant of a frigate, commanded by Captain Hardy, who mentioned their having fallen in with Admiral Barrington, who had taken a fleet of thirty-five sail of French transports, with five thousand troops on board, bound for the East Indies, under convoy of a 74, a frigate, and another large ship, armed en flute.—The Captain also reports, that he passed the Leeward-Island fleet Tuesday se'nnight, about 8 or 9 degrees to the westward, of about one hundred and thirty sail, under convoy of two seventy-fours and some frigates, all well, except having the misfortune to lose one vessel, that was run down and sunk by another ship running foul of her. That this fleet was coming north about, as he did, to avoid the combined fleets, having received information by a frigate, dispatched to meet them, of the enemy's grand fleet being at sea, &c."

"Captain M'Carthy further says, that the weather had been exceedingly hot in South Carolina, and the troops very sickly: That they were now confined to the extent of about three miles only, which was very distressing: That Savannah was evacuated, and it was expected that Charlestown would also soon be left by the troops and loyalists, by a retreat to New York."

"This Adventure lugger was a privateer, brought in here and bought by a merchant of this city, who fitted her out and sent a cargo of provisions, with which she sailed in April last, and returned with passengers only, there being no other freight of consequence."

LEITH SHIPPING.

ARRIVED.

Aug. 20. Florio, Drummond, from Alton, with coals.
Maries, Kerr, from Glasgow, with coals.
Providence, Stonegreen, from Rochester, with plank.
Three Brothers, Stobber, from Gottenburgh, dials and iron.
21. Halescote, Trotter, from Aberlady, with hay.
Success, Ferrier, from Caron, with wood.
Jeau, Brown, from Glasgow, with coals and sugar.

SAILED.

Three Brothers, Glen, for Montrose, with coals.
Mally, Brodie, for Peterhead, with goods.
Mary, Soutter, for ditto, with wool.
Polly, Cliver, for Queensferry, with kelp.

BRITISH STATE LOTTERY 1782.

Begins drawing the 18th November.—Not near two banks to a prize.

THE TICKETS and SHARES of TICKETS, from a Half to a Sixteenth, in variety of numbers, are sold and registered by

WHITE AND MITCHELL,

At the Toy Shop and State Lottery Office,
Opposite to the Tron Church, Edinburgh.
On account of MESS. RICHARDSON and GOODLUCK, London.
(Renowned for selling the most capital Prizes.)

All Shares sold at this office, which is duly licensed, are stamped and secured agreeable to act of Parliament. They will be charged same prices as in London, and money paid for the prizes so soon as drawn. Schemes at large to be had gratis at the shop. Letters, post paid, duly answered.

TO be SOLD, at WILLIAM SMITH'S Stables, under the New Bridge.

TWO FASHIONABLE MARES, about fourteen one-half hands high, well broke, warranted sound, and fit for the road.

For further particulars, enquire of W. Smith.
Not to be repeated.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Freeholders

of the County of Haddington, That the Michaelmas Meeting of said County falls to be held this year upon Tuesday the 1st day of October next, and that claims have been lodged with the Sheriff-clerk for settling the Gentlemen after named, viz.

1. William Caddell, Esq; of Banton.
2. John Caddell, Esq; of Cockenzie. And
3. Cornelius Elliot, Esq; writer to the signet.

TACKS TO BE SUBSET OR ASSIGNED

THE TACKS of the following Farms, possessed by James Finlay of Wallford, at the time of his death, are to be subset or assigned, and entered to at Martinmas next, or the separation of the present crop from the ground, for the years aftermentioned yet to run of said tacks, viz. 1st, The Tacks of COTTES, in the parish of West Kirk, until Martinmas 1790. 2d, The Tack of MURRAYFIELD, in the same parish, until Martinmas 1802. 3d, The Tack of INNERLEITH, in said parish, until Martinmas 1789. 4th, The Tack of SILVER-KNOWS, in the parish of Crummond, till Martinmas 1783. 5th, The Tack of FASTER NORTON, in the parish of Ratho, till Martinmas 1781. 6th, and lastly, The Farm of GOLFHALL, in the parish of Corstorphin, till Martinmas 1791.

There is also to be Let, and possessed at said term of Martinmas next, the Wester Farm of WALLFORD, with an Inclosure of eight acres or thereby, as the same were possessed by Mr Finlay at his death, for such a term, and such a number of years as will be agreed upon.

As it is proposed to subset or assign the fore-said tacks, upon signed proposals; and as the purchasers of the same must become bound to observe the original tackman of all pretensions and obligations thereby incumbent on him at his removal, Harry Guthrie, junior, writer in Edinburgh, will show the tacks, and is empowered to receive the signed proposals, and to treat thereanent; and as the crops of victual at present growing on the said several farms are to be advertised to be sold by roup, as soon as the tacks are disposed of, it is requested, that all intending to purchase may lodge their proposals within eight days from this 17th of August, as the disposal of the tacks will be no longer delayed.

It is requested, that all who have claims upon Mr Finlay, may lodge notes thereof with the said Harry Guthrie; and that all indebted to Mr Finlay may pay their debts to the said Harry Guthrie, who is empowered to receive the same.

SEQUESTRATIONS by the COURT of SESSION.
Alexander Anderson officer of Excise in Perth.
Thomas Buchanan farmer in Skeoch.
Donald Sinclair merchant in Corran.
William Paterson bookbinder in Stirling.
Alexander Hooks merchant in Wigton.
John Tait in Grange.

GREENOCK SHIPPING.

ARRIVED.
August 16. Flora, Connell, from Dumfries, with timber.
Jean, Young, from Antigua, with sugar and rum.
Christian, Dunlop, from Tortola, with sugar and tobacco.
17. Mercury, Mackenzie, from Colonsey, with deals.
Gulindra, Kinnear, from Tortola, with sugar and rum.
18. Bachelor, Ogilvie, from ditto, with ditto and tobacco.
Ann, Blair, from Dublin, in ballast.
Robert and John, Mains, from Dumfries, with meal.

PANTHEON.

UPON Thursday last the Question, "Whether should Lord Shelburne's or Mr Fox's Plan of Accommodation with America be preferred?" was determined in favour of the latter, by a considerable majority. Gentlemen of the first abilities appeared as speakers on this occasion.
The following Question will be the subject of debate to-morrow evening the 22d current:—"Ought the SPLITTING of VOTES in Elections to be allowed?"
Tickets to be had at Mr Aitchison's, jeweller, Parliament-square, and of the other Members.

FOREIGN AND BRITISH SPIRITS.

JOHN ANDERSON, Junior, Queen's Street, LEITH, has just now laid in a Stock of Foreign and British SPIRITS, which he has been careful to purchase from the best markets, and is selling wholesale and retail, on the most reasonable terms.
Very best Jamaica Double Rum, in puncheons or smaller quantities.
Single Rum, French Brandy, Geneva, and Aquavite.
The above are all warranted genuine; and J. Anderson flatters himself that such as may be pleased to favour him with their orders, will find them not inferior to any that has been hitherto offered to the Public.

ON Monday the 26th current, there is to be SOLD by public roup, to begin at eleven o'clock forenoon, at the house of LINDERTIS, in the county of Forfar.

The whole Stock of WINES and SPIRITS which belonged to the late Colonel Fletcher.
At the same time there will be exposed to sale, two large MIRRORS, and several articles of CHINA.

TO be SOLD by public roup at Leith, on Saturday the 24th inst. at Mr Syme's dry dock, near the Bridge, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon.

Several RIGA FIR LOGS and DEALS,

From two to three inches.
Also, a Quantity of OLD OAK TIMBER.

A CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC, AGAINST A BORROWING BITE.

JAMES SEMPLE, from Irvine, is now in the West Country, going about borrowing money under various pretences, always making use of gentlemen's names for that end. Semple is a genteel well-looking man, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 11 inches high, fair hair, dressed in an officer's uniform; has such a look of impudence that his equal is not in the country. An advertisement in the Glasgow papers, dated Aug. 31. 1777. had the desired end of banishing Semple to England. It is hoped the above will serve the same purpose.

A SURGEON WANTED.

A SURGEON of experience and good character is wanted to settle in a Royal Burgh in the Highlands, where there is no other within fifteen miles.
Apply to Doctor James Hay physician, Edinburgh.

A TOWN-DRUMMER WANTED.

WANTED for the Town of STIRLING, a BRED DRUMMER, who can write, and read with an audible voice, and can be well recommended for honesty, sobriety, and activity. Any person so qualified may make from 20l. to 25l. sterling yearly, including salary, clothes, and perquisites.
Applications may be addressed by post to the Town-clerk, Stirling.

BOUNTIES TO SEAMEN.

BY THE COUNTESS OF HOPETOUN.

For his Majesty's ship GRAMPUS of Fifty Guns, (The Right Honourable LORD GRANSTOUN Commander,) Now building, and near ready to launch at Liverpool.
THE COUNTESS OF HOPETOUN hereby offers Bounties as follows, in addition to all other bounties, in order to forward completely manning his Majesty's new ship Grampus, commanded by the gallant Lord Cranfoun, whose bravery and spirited conduct so distinguished him on the glorious 12th of April last, and did the highest honour to Scotland, viz. To each able Seaman who shall, before the first of October next, voluntarily enter to serve on board the said ship, either with the Honourable Captain Napier or his officers, or with those appointed by Lord Cranfoun, and shall be approved of by his Lordship, Thirty Shillings Sterling;—to each ordinary Seaman Twenty Shillings Sterling;—and to each Landsman so approved Ten Shillings Sterling;—to be paid along with the King's bounties. Care will be taken by his Lordship to convey such brave volunteers directly to the ship at Liverpool; and they may be assured of every encouragement good men deserve of brave officers, in a ship expected to prove one of the best cruisers ever went to sea.

TO BE SOLD.

Retwixt and the 5th day of October 1782.

THE Lands and Barony of ARDRY, and

Lands of BALMOUTH, both lying in the county of Fife, and containing about 1240 acres of good arable land.—Considerable improvements may be made upon these lands, as there is plenty of lime on the estate of Ardry, which may be wrought at a small expense. Upon Ardry there is an exceeding good commodious house, consisting of eighteen rooms, some of them remarkably elegant, with handsome office-houses, an excellent garden, and a fine fruit-wall. The house is nobly situated, within two miles of the towns of Anstruther and Crail, and four of St Andrews, and commands a most extensive prospect of the frith of Forth and east parts of Fife. There are upwards of 170 acres of the lands of Ardry laid out in planting, done with great taste, and the planting in a very thriving way.—The lands of Balmouth are of a rich soil, and are all inclosed with hedge and ditch, and will be either sold along with the estate of Ardry or separately, as may be agreeable to the purchaser. The barony of Ardry is valued in the county-books at 1164 l. and Balmouth is a forty-shilling land of old extent.
The Offerer at Ardry will show the lands; and William Chalmers writer in Edinburgh will inform as to further particulars.

NEUTRAL SHIP for Charter,

Or the Island of St THOMAS, if encouraging freight offers,

THE Danish Snow CHRISTIAN and KAREN, Andreas Anderson master, now ready to take on board goods at Greenock. The Christian and Karen is a stout vessel, about 350 tons burden, well found in every respect, and completely manned with Danish seamen.

Those who may incline to charter said vessel, or who have goods to ship for St Thomas, are requested to apply immediately to Hamilton, Maciver, and Co. merchants in Greenock.

MADEIRA.

LATELY imported, a few Pipes good MADEIRA, which will be sold on moderate terms, by ANDERSON and CUNDELL, Leith.

A COUNTRY HOUSE, GARDEN, &c. to be SOLD.

TO be SOLD, and entered to immediately, a HOUSE in the Links of Leith, call from the Hermitage, possessed by the Countess of Lauderdale, with a convenient Garden, Coach-house, Stable, and other conveniences; ALSO, a HOUSE, with Office-houses and Garden lying adjacent thereto on the south side thereof, presently possessed by Alexander Marr. The premises will be shown at any time by the servants in the house.

The progress of writs are to be seen in the hands of Mr John Robertson writer, Meal Market Stairs, Edinburgh, who is empowered to conclude a bargain.

LAMPS to LIGHT, and DUNG to be LET.

ANY Person willing to contract for LIGHTING and KEEPING UP the LAMPS of CANONGATE, for the ensuing season, are desired to give in their signed proposals to Mr James Murray treasurer of the said burgh, any time betwixt and the 5th of September 1782.

Also to be LET by public roup, within the Council-house of Canongate, upon Wednesday the 11th of September 1782, between the hours of five and six afternoon, The DUNG and FULZIE of the street of Pleasance, for five years after Michaelmas next.

The articles of roup to be seen in the hands of James Tait clerk to the burgh, or of James Cunningham, at the Council-chamber of Canongate.

TO be LET, and entered into at the separation of the current crop.

The MAINS of AUCHINDINNY, presently possessed by Francis Oliphant, for such a number of years as shall be agreed on.

Any persons inclining to take a tack of the said farm, may send their proposals to Captain Inglis, the proprietor, at Auchindinny, or to David Forbes writer in Edinburgh; and they may rest assured, that their offers shall be kept secret, unless their terms are accepted.

FARMS and a DISTILLERY to be LET.

THREE FARMS, part of the estate of Blackburn, to be let for such a term of years as may be agreed on, and entered to at Martinmas next.

Two of them, containing about three hundred acres of good arable land, inclosed with hedges, and mostly fencible, will be let together or separate as tackmen incline. They lie contiguous to one another.

The third farm contains upwards of two hundred acres of excellent land, all inclosed, and in very high cultivation; with a good house and extensive offices, fit to accommodate a gentleman farmer. The Growing Crop on these farms, consisting of Wheat, Barley, and Oats, are to be rouped on the farms on the 27th current, where tackmen may supply themselves.

Also, a DISTILLERY on the same estate is to be let, and entered to any time betwixt and Martinmas, as it is now out of lease; and the tackman can be accommodated with all the necessary utensils for carrying on the business of a distiller. No distillery can be better situated for an extensive business; and the conveniences for working are equal to most distilleries in Scotland of its dimensions.

For particulars apply to the proprietor, at Blackburn House, 17 miles from Edinburgh, on the great road leading to Glasgow, by the Kirk of Shotts. Not to be repeated.

SALMON FISHINGS OF SPEY TO LET.

TO be LET for such a term of years as can be agreed on, commencing with next season 1783, The Duke of Gordon's whole SALMON FISHINGS in the river Spey, and upon the sea coasts adjacent thereto; including those fishings in the river lately acquired by his Grace from the Earl of Fife. Those who incline to take a lease of the premises, are desired to transmit their proposals, addressed to the Duke of Gordon at Gordon Castle, by Fochabers, before the first of October next.

FIR WOOD OF GLENMORE TO BE SOLD.

TO be SOLD by private contract, the Duke of Gordon's FIR WOOD OF GLENMORE, in the county of Inverness, North Britain. This wood is very extensive and full grown, containing above a hundred thousand trees, many of which are of quality and size fit for the royal navy. It is very conveniently situated, by having a sufficiency of water not only for every preparatory purpose of manufacture, but also for floating the timber by the river Spey to the sea-port of Garmouth, in the Moray Frith. The privilege of erecting saw mills, and every other accommodation the purchaser may require will be given. John Stewart forester in Glenmore will show the wood; and those inclining to purchase, are desired to transmit their proposals, addressed to the Duke of Gordon, at Gordon Castle, by Fochabers, before the first of October next.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within the house of John Haddow vintner in Lanark, upon Friday the 6th day of September next, betwixt the hours of twelve noon, and two afternoon.

ALL and HAILL the Twenty-Shilling Land,

being part of the Four-pound Land of GREENFIELD, with houses, biggings, yards, moles, meadows, parts, pendicles, privileges, and pertinents thereof, as the same is possessed at present by William Inglis and his tenants and cottars, with the teind sheaves and other teinds thereof, great and small, parsonage and vicarage, lying within the lordship and barony of Carnwath, and sheriffdom of Lanark: And also, All and Hail the Twenty-Shilling Land of the Four-pound Land of Greenfield called EASTERHOUSE, with houses, biggings, yards, meadows, peats, parts, pendicles, privileges, and hall pertinents of the same, lying within the barony of Carnwath, and sheriffdom of Lanark, likewise possessed by the said William Inglis.

The conditions of sale and progress of writs to be seen in the hands of William Young writer in Edinburgh; and a copy of the said conditions in the hands of John Wilson Town-clerk of Lanark.

LANDS IN RENFREW SHIRE.

(Time and Place of Sale altered.)

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffee-house in Glasgow, upon Wednesday the 18th day of September next; betwixt the hours of five and six in the afternoon.

The following FARMS, part of the Lands and Barony of BAROCHAN, lying in the united parishes of Killeland and Houstoun, and sheriffdom of Renfrew, possessed by the following tenants, at the free yearly rent after mentioned, viz.

		MEASUREMENT.		TOT. RENT.	
		A. R. F.	L. S. D.		
Barlogan,	James Whitehill,	12 3 20	34 7 0		
Laigh Lawfield,	Widow Scott,	258 2 20	42 12 0		
High Lawfield,	Alexander, &c. Lairds,	56 0 15	18 18 0		
Elphinstone,	Margaret Alexander,	27 3 0	5 16 0		
Corfield hill,	John Gibb,	144 0 30	36 0 0		
South Kirkcubbin,	Matthew Miller,	43 1 0	15 12 0		
North Kirkcubbin,	Robert Pattison,	66 2 0	16 12 0		
Muirtown,	Matthew Gibbon,		10 18 0		
		729 1 5	180 15 6		

These lands lie together, and will be exposed in whole, or in single farms, as most agreeable to purchasers. Being mostly in a state of nature, they are capable of very great improvement. They are situated near the high road leading from Glasgow to Greenock, and are distant from Glasgow about twelve miles.

The articles of roup, rental, and title-deeds, may be seen in the hands of Richard Campbell writer in Edinburgh; to whom, or to Mr William Keith accountant in Edinburgh, who has power to sell by private bargain, any person inclining to purchase may apply.

SIR JOHN HILL'S MEDICINES.

SOLED BY

GEORGE REID Printer in Edinburgh,
At his house, bottom of Fisher's Land Close, Lawn-market.

THE PECTORAL BALSAM OF HONEY.

For CONSUMPTIONS, COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, &c.

THE experience of more than 30 years, in which this valuable medicine has been taken, with success, by an incredible number of people; is the best proof that possibly can be exhibited in its favour. The superior virtue it possesses over every other hitherto invented, in the cure of Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, Catarrhs, Asthmas, and Consumptions, is universally acknowledged. This has induced mean and interested persons to attempt counterfeits, with which they have sometimes imposed upon the unwary. The Public are therefore respectfully acquainted, that the genuine medicine is sold, by appointment of Sir JOHN HILL'S Executors, in bottles, 3s. each, with bills of directions, by said GEORGE REID, and no where else in Edinburgh.

The Balsam of Honey, within those few years, has been found useful in other diseases; such as the Gravel, Cholera, and Evil. It may be taken at all times; nor are any particular rules of life necessary.

2. For the GRAVEL. TINCTURE of GOLDEN ROD

Price 4 s. the bottle.

3. ESSENCE of WATER-DOCK, for the SCURVY, LEPROSY, and all CUTANEOUS DISORDERS.

4. VERONICA, or SPEEDWELL DROPS; for lengthening weakened constitutions, whether impaired by long illness, or hurt by too free living, or from ill cured diseases.

5. LETTUCE JUICE; to serve the purposes of Laudanum, without its danger. It possesses the virtues of Opium, but it has not its disgusting taste, ill smell, or mischievous effects. Taken at night, it gives rest; in the day-time, ease and cheerfulness; having the effect of cordials, without their heat.

6. TINCTURE of POLYPODY. The FAMILY PURGE. The celebrated CATHARTIC of the ancient Greeks. It is safe, pleasant and effectual. It operates within an hour or two after taking; and that without the least uneasiness, griping, or sharpness. In habitual constiveness, it is the best of all medicines, because it does not bind afterwards.

7. ESSENCE of RESTHARROW, for the Gravel and Stone. To dissolve the stone in the bladder, says Dr Hill, has baffled all the attempts I have ever made; but the good is infinite that will be obtained by the root of Restharrow, in every other state of this terrible disease; and ease, with safety, will be had, even in that worst of all. For those who cannot get the root, this Essence is prepared. It immediately softens and cleanses the passages; causes a great and easy flow of urine; and soon brings down the gravel and small stones, with less pain.

8. VOLATILE SPIRIT of FEVERFEW, for the cure of Head-achs, and Prevention of Palpits and Apoplexys, often following the worst kinds of them.

9. ALOEDARIAN DROPS, for disorders of the stomach, and chronic diseases which thence derive their origin; for strengthening broken constitutions, and softening the decays of age.

10. RED SPEEDWELL DROPS, for heats and redness in the face.

11. CARLINE TINCTURE, excellent for a wandering gout, and for strengthening the stomach and opening obstructions.

12. The CYRENEAN JUICE, for NERVOUS DISORDERS. It cures head-achs, fits, tremblings, spasms, weakness, vapours, and melancholy: it softens phlegm; keeps the bowels properly open; and cures all hysterical complaints. It is also a certain cure for the convulsive and common Ailments.

13. BALSAMIC TINCTURE of AGRIMONY, for the cure of the JAUNDICE, and other disorders of the LIVER.

14. TINCTURE of SAGE, for the Weakness of Age.

15. CANADA BALSAM, or STRENGTHENING DROPS, for Weakness in either sex; whether occasioned by EXCESS, ILL HABITS, or DISEASES; or attended with Lowness, Weakness, and Exhausting Drains. They strengthen, at the same time, the stomach, the back, the weakest organs, and the whole constitution.—Ladies, of any time of life, may, by this medicine, be freed from one of the most afflicting disorders to which human nature is subject; and at a certain period, it is most highly useful.

16. TINCTURE of CENTAURY, for WEAK STOMACHS.

17. GERMANDER DROPS, for Slow Fevers, or Nervous Fevers, which affect the spirits.

18. LIQUID EXTRACT of HEMLOCK, for the Cure of CANCERS.

19. TINCTURE of SPLEENWORT, for the cure of Hypochondriacal Disorders.

20. GENUINE TINCTURE of VALERIAN, for Nervous Disorders. 2 s. 6 d.

21. PETASITE POWDERS, for the cure of Fevers. From the experience of more than ten years, in a great variety of cases, this powder has been found effectual in the cure of Fevers, and incapable of doing any harm, or of producing any violent effects. It is sold at 3 s. the six papers. One paper is a dose.

22. SPAR TINCTURE, for the Cure of the GRAVEL; Pains in the back and loins; Ulcerations of the kidneys, and urinary passages, and small STONES.

23. CELANDINE, for the PILES; a medicine which regulates their discharges; prevents their ever being obstructed, or ever bleeding too freely; moderates the pain, and preserves the health.

24. SONCHUS JUICE, for the Cure of DEAFNESS. It is prepared from the Juice of the Great Creeping Sow Thistle, with useful additions, and has cured multitudes of persons, some in a condition thought beyond cure by very judicious practitioners.

Of whom also may be had,

Mr HILL'S, or the ORMKIRK MEDICINE, for the Cure of the BITE of a MAD DOG. Price 5 s. 3 d. the dose.

FREEMAN'S ANTISCORBUTIC BITTER DROPS, price 3 s. the bottle.—N. B. Any person who takes half a dozen bottles together, will have them at 15 s.

The CYPRIAN PREVENTIVE, price 10 s. 6 d. each, in bottle or powder.

CHINESE LOTION, price 5 s. the bottle.

Edinburgh SYPHILITIC ANTIDOTE, 5 s. the small, and 10 s. 6 d. the large bottle.

SALE OF LANDS IN THE SHIRE OF RENFREW.

THERE is to be SOLD, by public roup, within the house of Mrs Graham vintner in Paisley, upon Tuesday the 27th day of August 1782, betwixt the hours of four and five afternoon.

All and Whole the Lands of EASTER WAL-

KINSHAW, with the houses and pertinents lying within the parish and shire of Renfrew, as the same are at present possessed by James Storik. These Lands are now out of lease, have not been raised in the rents for twenty-three years past, and held of a subject superior for payment of a small feu-duty. They lie in the neighbourhood of the thriving town of Paisley, are well adapted for situations for houses to carry on manufactories; and being adjacent to the Water of Gryffe, a bleach-field may be erected on these lands to great advantage.

The conditions of roup are in the hands of Samuel Mitchell junior writer to the signet; to whom, or to William Keith accountant in Edinburgh, enquiry may be made as to further particulars.

The Lands will be sold by private bargain at any time betwixt and the day of sale.